CHAPTER X—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) Education

1088. The problems arising from the integration of the five different areas to form the New State of Mysore were continued to be tackled and the pace of development work was steadily accelerated. The new syllabuses to be introduced in the primary and secondary schools were approved and introduced in I and II Standards during the year.

Pre-primary Education

1089. There were altogether 172 (Government 5, and aided 167) Nursery schools in the State. The 10 Nursery classes started as adjuncts to Teacher Training Institutions were also continued, to cater to the needs of the children below 6 years of age who were eligible for admission to the Nursery schools. Government constituted a committee to assess the existing facilities at the pre-primary education stage and suggest ways and means of improving education at this state.

Primary Education.

1090. The Educational Survey defines that an area is served with a school if every child of the age group 6-11 can reach a primary school by walking about a mile. It was estimated that a total number of 3,429 primary schools were required to be opened in the State to provide primary education to Villages not having Schools. Seven hundred and eighty one primary schools of the basic type opened under the State Government scheme in earlier years were continued during the year. The number of New Type Middle Schools for both boys and girls was 4,675 with a total enrolment of 6,20,434 (3,81,483 boys and 2,38,951 girls). Besides, there were 886 regular middle schools with a total enrolment of 1,69,021 pupils (boys 1,19,235 and girls 49,786). Out of the total of 21,709 Lower Primary schools in the State 3,210 were basic institutions. A part of the Second Five Year Plan 400 Primary schools were converted to Basic pattern during the year. So far 1,743 schools were converted into basic pattern. The pace of conversion is determined by the availability of basic trained teachers and necesssary facilities. The new syllabus was introduced in the I and II Standards of all schools, both basic and non-basic during the year.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Basic Education.

1091. Four hundred primary schools of the basic pattern were opened during the year. The construction of 32 craft sheds attached to Basic schools for demonstration and practical work was also undertaken. The number of junior and senior Basic schools in the State was 3,210 with an estimated total enrolment of 4,71,624 pupils.

Attendance Scholarships.

1092. To encourage enrolment of girls at the primary stage, 'attendance scholarships' in the form of clothes, books, slates and stationery were given to poor girls in rural areas on the basis of satisfactory attendance and progress and provided the income of the parents does not exceed Rs. 100 per month, preference however, being given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. About 65,855 attendance scholarships at a total cost of Rs. 5,175 lakhs were awarded during the year.

Mid day Meals.

1093. The 'midday meals' Scheme was continued and was expected to improve the enrolment and attendance of the pupils in the primary schools. A sum of Rs. 300 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose.

Training of Teachers.

1094. The Basic Training Centre, Vidyanagar continued to train 150 teachers. The post graduate basic Training College at Doddaballapur was discontinued and the same was started at the Graduates' Basic Training Centre Dharwar on account of heavy cost involved in regular training of teachers in basic education methods in a 3 year course, and as it was found quite sufficient to give a short orientation training in basic education methods for a period of three months to trained teachers. The number of teacher training institutions of the non-basic type was 27. The total strength in the institutes was 2,960 (2,066 men and 904 women). Of these 27 institutions, 10 were for women. The number of basic training institutes increased from 26 to 28. Under the aid from the Government of India two new teacher training institutions under private managements at Bangalore and Mysore each with a capacity of 100 trainees for one year course were started. Another Urdu training school was started at Dharwar merging the provision of Urdu training section of the Teacher Training Institute at Kumta. The strength in all the Basic training institutions was 3,226 (2,653 men and 573 women).

Secondary Education.

1095. There were 664 high schools including 2 public high schools under the Government of India by the end of the year. Of these, 138 were Government including 2 public high schools, 85 District Board, 89 Municipal and 352 private schools. This works out to one high school for about 35,000 of the population as compared to the all India figure (1956) of one high school for 36,000 of the population. The total strength in all the high schools was 2,33,307 pupils (1,74,477 boys and 58,830 girls). The strength in high school classes only, was 1,50,328 (1,18,089 boys and 32,239 girls) The number of high schools for girls was 106 in the State with a total enrolment of 41,727 pupils of whom 2,853 were boys mostly in primary sections of the composite high schools. Five new Government schools were started during the year.

1096. Under the programme of diversification of courses of studies in the secondary stage, one boys' high school was converted into multipurpose type with agriculture. In order to meet the needs of high schools with increased strength, 15 additional graduate teachers and 20 graduate physical education teachers were sanctioned for selected Government high schools. Maintenance and equipment grants to 132 aided schools were sanctioned during the year.

College Education.

1097. Education at the post-matric stage continued to be under the control of the two Universities of Mysore and Karnatak. The total number of Colleges for general education under the jurisdiction of these two Universities was 30, of which 10 were Intermediate colleges. There were only 4 separate colleges for women. The colleges for Professional education of the State numbered 35. The total strength of all the colleges was 35,266 pupils (28,873 boys and 6,393 girls).

1098. In addition to the above, there were also three research institutions namely (1) The Central Food Technological Institute, Mysore, (2) The National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore and (3) The Indian Institute of Science. The first two are under the Government of India control and the last one is managed by a Board. The strength of these three institutions was 644 including 30 women. The total number of Oriental colleges

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

numbered 7 and they had a strength of 1,651 pupils (1,450 boys and 201 girls).

Women's Education.

1099. The training of 30 women teachers in Home Science for senior primary schools was continued at the Maharani's Training College for Women, Mysore. Two graduate women teachers were deputed for advanced training in Home Science at the Irwin College, New Delhi. Additional equipment was supplied to 42 girls schools converted into multipurpose or higher secondary with Home Science.

Library Development.

1100. A sum of Rs. 28,000 was provided for the purchase of books and maintenance of the Central Education Library. Grants amounting to Rs. 40,000 for Regional and District Libraries were sanctioned for the purchase of books and equipment.

Development of Hindi.

1101. A sum of Rs. 78,000 was provided for the payment of grants to Hindi organisations in the State towards developmental activities for conducting free Hindi classes and purchase of Hindi books for Libraries and for the conduct of seminars of Hindi Pracharaks. Two hundred and twenty eight Free Hindi classes at a cost of Rs. 68,000 for Government officials organised under the scheme of propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas, were continued. Forty additional Hindi classes for Government officials were also sanctioned.

Examination Results.

1102. The following table indicates the results of S. S. L. C. and its equivalent examination of September 1959 and March-April 1960.

	Ex-Mysore	Madras Karnatak including Coorg.	Hyderabad Karnatak	Bombay Karnatak
Supplementary Examination held in September 1959.—				
No. appeared ..	9,026	1,867	1,471	3,004
No. passed ...	4 024	81.8	341	1,176
Percentage of passes. ...	44·6	23.8	23·2	89·1
For March-April 1960:—				
No. appeared ...	29.929	4 724	2,353	11,537
No. passed ...	16,106	2,904	1,027	5,728
Percentage of passes ...	55·7	61.5	80·6	49.7

(ii) University of Mysore.

Student enrolment.

1103. The total number of Students enrolled in colleges during the year was 33,123 (29,990). The number of